

*Ardea cyanirostris* CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 168 (1880). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. VII, p. 21 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).  
*Ardea tricolor ruficollis* CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886).

Common in the Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles (breeds).

In originally naming *A. cyanirostris* I considered it distinct from *A. ruficollis*, from the totally different coloration of the bill and legs supposed to occur only in the breeding season. Since that time specimens have been taken in the winter months representing this same state of plumage. *A. tricolor* undoubtedly assumes a yellow bill during most of the year, even if Audubon was wrong in his statement to the effect that it had a yellow bill in the breeding season. It is probable that the two birds are identical, but it is also possible that the Bahama bird may be distinct, and colonies occasionally wander to Florida, where it has been found breeding. This would account for the blue-billed specimens being taken in Florida, and would not prove its specific identity with *A. tricolor*.

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## SUMMER BIRDS OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

BY ELI WHITNEY BLAKE, JR.

THE island of Santa Cruz is the second in size of the Santa Barbara group; it is twenty-four miles in length by about six in breadth, and lies twenty-three miles off shore, directly opposite the town of Santa Barbara. In general character the island is mountainous with a comparatively level valley between two lofty ridges near its centre; the highest peaks are 2600 feet above the sea. Santa Cruz is of course very dry in summer, although there is water in some of the cañons throughout the year. It is owned by a stock company and is used as a sheep ranch; the herders constitute the only human inhabitants. My stay upon the island comprised two visits, extending from July 4 to July 24, and from August 6 to September 3. Our camp was in a cañon near Platts' Harbor, on the northern side of the island.

1. *Cepphus columba*. PIGEON-GUILLEMOT. — Common along the rocky shores up to July 24; none seen during my second visit. Probably breeds.

2. *Larus occidentalis*. WESTERN GULL.—Extremely abundant; nests on the isolated rocks along shore. Found many young.
3. *Larus heermanni*. HEERMANN'S GULL.—Less common than the preceding. Probably breeds; saw many young in the dark plumage.
4. *Sterna maxima*. ROYAL TERN.—Seen once.
5. *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*. BRANDT'S CORMORANT.—Abundant along shore; nests on isolated rocks.
6. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens*. BAIRD'S CORMORANT.—Less common than the preceding; probably breeds.
7. *Pelecanus californicus*. CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN.—Common off shore after August 14; none seen before that date. Very shy.
8. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Not uncommon along the rocky shores.
9. *Heteractitis incanus*. WANDERING TATTLER.—Common along the rocks.
10. *Arenaria melanocephala*. BLACK TURNSTONE.—Not uncommon after August 21. Taken on San Miguel in July by Mr. Streator, of Santa Barbara; these observations add 200 miles to the southerly range of the species as stated in the A. O. U. 'Check List.'
11. *Hæmatopus bachmani*. BLACK OYSTERCATCHER.—Common, and by no means shy; breeds on the outlying rocks.
12. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.—Common in the wooded cañons.
13. *Haliæetus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Perhaps eight or nine different individuals seen and three empty nests, on island rocks.
14. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Common along shore.
15. *Colaptes* ——. FLICKER.—The Flicker of the island differs from typical *cafer* in that the scarlet malar patches of the male are replaced by cinnamon in the female; there is also other rusty-brown about the head; legs pale lilac. Not uncommon in the wooded cañons.
16. *Trochilus rufus*. RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD.—Very common.
17. *Sayornis nigricans*. BLACK PHŒBE.—Common along the well-watered cañons.
18. *Empidonax difficilis*. BAIRD'S FLYCATCHER.—Very common up to July 24; nests in rocky caves; three or four nests found in this position.
19. *Otocoris alpestris* ——. HORNED LARK.—A variety of this bird inhabits the more exposed portions of the island; the worn and bleached plumage of my specimens precludes the possibility of determining them exactly.
20. *Apelocoma insularis*. ISLAND JAY.—By far the commonest land-bird of the island, and familiar to the verge of impudence. General habits like those of its near relatives on the mainland. Several nests which must have belonged to this species were placed in trees or bushes between six and thirty feet from the ground. They exhibited no marked peculiarity of construction.
21. *Corvus corax sinuatus*. AMERICAN RAVEN.—Very common; feeds on the dead sheep. Nests on inaccessible cliffs, often at some distance from the sea.

22. *Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus*. CRIMSON HOUSE FINCH.—Quite common up to the middle of August. Nests in caves; one nest, containing three fresh eggs, found July 13.

23. *Spizella socialis arizonæ*. WESTERN CHIPPING SPARROW.—Not uncommon.

24. *Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*. SPURRED TOWHEE.—Very common in the hillside thickets.

25. *Chelidon erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—Very common; nests in caves.

26. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Extremely common.

27. *Helminthophila celata lutescens*. LUTESCENT WARBLER.—Not uncommon in the wooded cañons.

NOTE.—I may also mention a small Wren, somewhat like *Thryothorus bewickii spilurus*, but with gray under-parts, wings faintly barred, and superciliary stripe obscure. It is very common in the cañons, and has a sweet song.



## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF JUNCO FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY HENRY K. COALE.

### *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*, sub. sp. nov.

Type, No. 106,035, Nat. Mus. Ad. ♂, Fort Wingate, N. M., Oct. 13, 1885; Dr. Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. A.

Wishing to investigate a supposed difference in plumage between northern and southern California Juncos, I wrote to Professor Ridgway for the loan of some specimens of *Junco hyemalis oregonus*, which he kindly sent me. I could not make out what I hoped to in regard to the California bird, but five specimens from New Mexico at once attracted my attention. They were larger than the west coast specimens, with a peculiar mottling about the head and no distinct separation of the colors of the back and neck. Referring the matter to Professor Ridgway he writes: "I have examined carefully the specimens of *Junco hyemalis oregonus*, and agree with you that there are two well marked races. The *unnamed* one is that from the interior. This I am able to determine positively by examination of the original specimen collected by Townsend, and the basis of his *Fringilla oregona*, which is in our [Nat. Mus.] collection."